## NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

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VOLUME XLII-----NO. 227

## AMUSEMENTS TO-NIGHT.

WOOD'S THEATER-UNCLE TOR'S CARIN. NEW YORK AQUARIUM-QUEER FISHES PARK THEATRE—BASY.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—AR SIX. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-KERRY GOW. NIBLO'S GARDEN-POOR OF NEW YORK CENTRAL PARK GARDEN-VARIETY. THEATRE COMINCE-VARIETY. TIVOLI THEATRE-VARIETY. GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN-SCHEER CONCERT

## TRIPLE SHEET

NEW YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1877.

The HERALD will be sent to any address, free of gostage, for One Dollar per month.

The HERALD special newspaper train to Sara-toga, Sharon and Richfield Springs, Luke Luzerne and Lake George and all intermediate points, via Hudson River, Albany and Schenectady, runs every Sunday during the summer season. News-dealers must send in their orders direct to the NEW YORK HERALD.

WALL STREET YESTERDAY .- The stock market was dull and the general list was weaker, the closing being in almost all cases below the opening prices. Gold continues steady at 1054. Government bonds were firm, States steady and railroads strong. Money on call was easy at 3 per cent, and closed at 1½ a 2 per cent.

From our reports this morning the probabilities are that the weather in New York to-day will be cooler and cloudy, or partly cloudy, followed by clearing weather.

THE NETWORK OF WIRES across the East River is rapidly beginning to look something THE SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT of the city

savings banks printed in other columns will be interesting to stockholders and depositors.

NEW JERSEY'S GREENBACK CONVENTION, elsewhere reported, was insignificant and its plat-form as foolish as that of the Maine republicans.

INSANITY AMONG WOMEN, according to the Superintendent of the City Asylum, is largely increasing, and experts and theorists are invited to look into the question. THE JERSEY STRIKER who has put in the plea

that he was only joking when he advised his fellows to stop trains and upset things generally will probably find his fun to be pretty serious before he gets through.

WHEN SOUTH CAROLINA'S BEXT Legislature meets the late carpet-bag rings will be in hot water. The investigating committee has succeeded in unearthing a good deal of fraud, but is wisely silent on the subject until then.

TAXATION.-Why should the State assessors be or, in other words, from the public? There is certainly no subject in which the public are more interested or on which they have a better right to be informed.

THE AMERICAN TEAM just selected is probably the best that has yet been chosen. The scores made at the different competitions were higher than ever before, and the United Kingdom representatives will find it no easy matter to take the prize from them.

SENATOR CONKLING'S reception at Albany and Utica was exceedingly flattering. Party lines were obliterated in the desire to do him honor and welcome him home. The tribute of his democratic colleague, Mr. Kernan, must bave been especially gratifying to him.

IT SEEMS AS HARD for the Maine democracy to get away from ancient history as for the republicans. At their Convention yesterday most of the time was consumed in a very unprofitable discussion of the Electoral Commission, which is as dead a subject as can be imagined.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION seems to have been and Virginia to the vacant lots and unoccupied buildings of Manhattanville, but the vigilant United States officers failed to find it out. They were probably too busy attending to the political still to attend to such unimportant matters

GENERAL ORD's report on the late outrage or the Rio Grande corroborates the despatches printed on the subject. Under existing treaties it is the duty of Mexico to surrender the outlaws who committed such an outrage on our territory, and as the demand has been made we shall soon see what sincerity there is in the professions of President Diaz.

SARATOGA RACES .- The grounds of the Saratoga course presented a brilliant spectacle yes-terday, the attendance being larger than on any day of the season. A very keen interest was felt in the well known horses that took part in the different contests, and, although there were a few disappointments, the result was as a whole satisfactory.

THE HEALTH BOARD'S principal work for the week will be found in the budget of statistics elsewhere printed. It contains precisely the information the public cares nothing about. The death rate of Bombay, Venice and Warsaw has very little interest for those who are poisoned by the Hunter's Point impurities and the thousand other nuisances which the health authorities suffer to exist in defiance of all law.

THE WEATHER.-The barometric fall was general yesterday, attended by extensive areas of cloudiness and rain, especially in the central and northerly sections. The lowest pressure extends northeastwardly from the Lower Ohio Valley into the St. Lawrence Valley, with fresh to modcrate winds. Throughout the South the conditions have not varied to any great extent from those of the proceding two days. The tempera ture has risen somewhat in the Northwest and the lake region, but has fallen in the Southern States. In New York to-day it will be cooler and cloudy, or partly cloudy, followed by clearThe Fresh Outrages on the Mexican

The recent occurrences on the Rio Grande do not shake our conviction that the Mexican difficulties will be successfully composed by the wise methods suggested by Secretary Evarts and adopted by the administration. We have not doubted from the first that the vigorous instructions given to General Ord would have a pacific effect in spite of some temporary irritation. If the execution of that order had been intrusted to an officer less discreet and clear-headed it might have involved us in hostilities with Mexico and have justified the denunctations which were at first fulminated by the Mexican and a portion of the American press. The circumspect manner in which General Ord has followed his instructions has caused the voice of censure to die away. The government of President Diaz, instea of the resentment which was predicted, evinces a spirit of co-operation. There is no reason to doubt that the raids can be sunpressed without disturbing our relations with Mexico and without recourse to so extreme a remedy as a rectification of the boundary. Not the least significant proof of the acknowledged wisdom of Mr. Evarts' policy is that supplied by the tacit change of front by Senator Blaine, It will be recollected that in his Fourth of July speech at Woodstock he singled out the supposed Mexican policy of the administration as the chief topic of his warning and invective, but in the recent Maine platform the subject was passed over in silence. Mr. Blaine has become convinced that no political capital can be made against the administration by assaults on its Mexican policy, which is a strong implied compliment to the sagacity of Mr. Evarts. The Secretary of State took a legitimate advantage of the urgency of General Diaz to have his government recognized by the United States, calculating that this motive would suffice for securing acquiescence in demands and measures which were founded on the plainest rules of international obligation. We presume the government of Diaz will not be recognized until it proves that it has the ability as well as the disposition to make its authority felt in the suppression of these border outrages.

The recent occurrences furnish no reason for distrusting the success of the new policy. The most exciting of them, the attack on the jail in Rio Grande City and liberation of prisoners by a band of Mexican outlaws. is so exceptional that it has little or no relation to the kind of outrages which General Ord was instructed to suppress. It is a good omen that this discriminating officer at once recognized the fact that an affair of this kind is not within the scope of his instructions, but must be dealt with by the ordinary civil methods. It falls within the provisions of our extradition treaty with Mexico, and application has been made by the Governor of Texas to the Governor of the Mexican province of Tamaulipas for the surrender of these criminals. Even if they should not be captured and sent back this species of outrage has little bearing on the general

question. Our extradition treaty with Mexico is the most singular compact of the kind ever made between two nations. It is of such a nature as to divest the central government of Mexico of pretty much all responsibility for the extradition of fugitive criminals. It provides that in the case of crimes commited within the limits of the frontier States and Territories "the surrender may be made by the chief civil authority thereof, or such chief civil authority of the districts or counthis purpose be duly authorized by the said chief civil authority of the said frontier States or Territories." This singular provision explains why the Governor of Texas makes a requisition on the Governor of Tamaulipas for the surrender of these jail raiders instead of the President of the United States making a requisition on the President of the Mexican Republic. It will be difficult to call the Mexican government to account for failure of duty by a local Governor, and this part of the extradition treaty is probably a blunder. If the local civil authority on the frontier could always be relied upon to do its duty there would be an obvious advantage in point of promptitude; but if the Mexican Governors near the frontier happen to be in sympathy with the raiders the operation of the treaty is little better than farce. In the present case, even if the Governor of Tamaulipas acts with energy, it is not probable that any surrender will be made, owing to another singular feature of the treaty. It provides that "neither of the contracting parties shall be bound to deliver up its own citizens under the stipulations of this treaty." If, as is supposed, the raiders on the Rio Grande City jail are Mexicans, they cannot be delivered up, even if they are captured. This remarkable treaty was made sixteen years ago, before cattle raiding had been organized into a regular business on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and when it was supposed that the local authorities on both sides would bring their own citizens to justice for crimes committed against their neighbors. It is utterly out of relation with the present

state of things. But the outrage perpetrated at Rio Grande City is of a different description from the habitual cattle raids which General Ord has been instructed to suppress, and within the scope of his orders he is acting with remark able efficiency. The news which we print this morning of the capture of forty-four men and forty-three horses on the 5th inst. and of the surrounding of a smaller party and recapturing stolen stock a few miles within Mexican territory on the 4th attests the activity and vigor with which our troops on the border are pursuing the raiders. The Mexican government takes no offence. and is not likely to take any, at these onergetic measures of self-protection, and it appears from the best sources of information that President Diaz is more disposed to assist and co-operate than to complain and

The most satisfactory piece of intelligence from the Mexican side which has yet been published is the interview of a Herald correspondent with General Benevides which ap-Benevides is a Mexican soldier of distinc- column and deserves public attention.

tion, now on the retired list, who has been issioned by President Diaz to inspect the line of the Rio Grande, report its true condition and suggest remedies for the consideration of the appointing authority. His statements in the interview with our correspoudent prove that he is a man of intelligence and judgment, and he, of course, possesses the confidence of President Diaz, who intrusted him with so important and delicate a mission. He made it clear enough that he thinks the border troubles can be amicably arranged so as to remove all causes of complaint, although he thinks that so chronic an evil will require time for the complete operation of remedies. General Benevides belongs neither to the Diaz party nor the Lerdo party, and states that his sole object in undertaking this mission is to assist in bringing about mere friendly relations between the two republics. He has friends among the supporters of both claimants, and President Diaz has evinced tact in selecting a man so free from party entanglements to inspect the border and make recommendations. We suppose everybody will agree with him that President Diaz is not responsible for a condition of things which grew up under Juarez and Lerdo, his predecessors. General Benevides thinks that the border brigandage is a manageable problem, and his suggestions show him to be a man of practical sense. He would have a Mexican police, not large in numbers, but consisting of picked, efficient, well paid men, stationed at proper intervals along the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, with a military force of regular troops in the larger towns. With efficient supervision and support from the central government he does not doubt that the raids could be speedily abated and finally suppressed by a Mexican frontier guard thus constituted. If this plan, or ome plan akin to it, is adopted by President Diaz, our government may, at an early day, be relieved from the necessity of taking redress into its own hands. When the Mexican government shall have resolved to discharge its international duties there will be no more talk of a new frontier. We do not suppose that Mr. Evarts ever contemplated anything of the kind, the whole object of his policy being to compel Mexico to perform a not difficult duty and remove the question of annexation from the arena of political discussion.

The Russians Retreat from Roumelia. Owing to the changed conditions north of the Balkans arising out of the necessity for an altered plan of operations the Russian force in Roumelia has retired to the mountain passes overlooking the interval between the armies of Osman Pacha and Mehemet Ali. The withdrawal of the Russian troops from Eski Saghra and Kasanlik exposed the extreme right of their front facing southward to the army of Suleiman Pacha, and, as our special despatches from Kasanlik, published this morning, describe, the Turks were not slow to improve their opportunity. With a large and well equipped and organized force the Turks attacked the Russian position at Kalofer, west of Kasanlik, Recent accounts describe Kalofer as being held by the Bulgarian contingent of the Russian army, but it is likely that many Russian troops were also present. Turkish attack on the village was successful in dislodging the Russians, who, according to our despatches, retired precipitately after a two hours' struggle, and with severe losses. The fight cannot be considered as having the least influence on situation, as its results are merely the re-occupation of a Roumelian village and of one of the many mountain passes in the vicinity of the Shipka defile. If the Turks could throw say thirty thousand men into the lines of Osman Pacha or Mehemet Ali, and enable either of these commanders to take the offensive, some impression might be made on the Russian forces facing toward Lovatz and Plevna and Osman Bazar. But there are no indications that this can be done while Gourkha holds the practicable passes with his troops. Judging from the manner of the attack upon Kalofer and the brief defence, the affair was one between a largely superior force of Turks and a comparatively small Russian or Russo-Bulgarian detachment. The losses claimed to have been inflicted on the retiring Russians are naturally exaggerated, as were those first announced from Plevna. The explosion of a magazine in the village probably inflicted the heaviest damage. The affair at Kalofer is the only one that breaks the monotony of inactivity that has rendered the war news of the past few days the most meagre and uninteresting since the campaign opened.

The Seventh Regiment Armory. The project of raising a sufficient sum of

money for a new and suitable armory for the Seventh regiment, National Guard, has been revived by the committee having the matter in charge. The necessity of placing our State National Guard troops on a sound and effective basis was never so evident as at the present moment. The business interests of this city especially demand that our local citizen soldiery should be a strong and effective body, ready at all times to maintain the peace of the Commonwealth and protect life and property. The State should see that its National Guard is properly supported, increased and duly equipped for service when occasion calls for it. The recent labor troubles have shown how valuable are the services of a trained and disciplined militia, and it is to be hoped that the lesson will not be lost on the Legislature. Although New York possesses the best State militia organization in the Union, it is still far from being perfect, and the movement begun by the Seventh regiment to secure a decent armory should be encouraged. The sum already subscribed is eighty thousand dollars, and now that more money is asked to complete the fund there is very little reason to doubt that the response of the merchants will be prompt and generous. While there are other regiments needing similar help the Seventh Regiment Armory fund is a practical step toward commencing the improvement in the National Guard so much urged and known to be needful by the best officers in the State service. The appeal of

The American commander at the battle of Bennington was one of the most original men of our early history, and his strongly marked peculiarities of individual character will always give him rank among the most noted figures in the annals of his country. Although he is chiefly remembered as the hero of Bennington his biography would be of surpassing interest without that crowning event. 'At the time of that renowned battle he was a man of advanced age, and his life had been one of remarkable and almost romantic vicissitudes. He was a man born for leadership, strong-willed, robust, adventurous, of quick intelligence, keen penetration, rough-and-ready common sense suited to sudden emergencies, and, with all his fiery and explosive qualities, of the most imperturbable self-possession. This remarkable combination of qualities had been trained in a school fitted to develop them to the utmost. The hardships of a pioneer life on a frontier peset with Indian savages kept his faculties always on the alert, and his adventurous' disposition made him a frequent captive in the hands of the Indians and put him in situations where his life depended on the prompt readiness of his mental resources. He had also served with efficiency as an officer in the French war, and perhaps none of our pre-Revolutionary men had so wild and varied an experience in matters connected with the early condition of the country. Everything relating to him has an added interest in connection with the centennial celebration of the present week, and we have accordingly taken great pains to gratify a rational curiosity respecting the career of this extraordinary man. We present this morning, in the columns of the

body of the time, his form and pressure." Explanation Needed.

HERALD, a better history of General

Stark than has ever before appeared

in print, and the interest of the

narrative, quite apart from the transient

occasion which calls it forth, should com-

mand for it a careful perusal. It is freshly

written from original sources, and appended

to it will be found a number of original

letters by General Stark never before seen

except in manuscript, and never seen at all

by more than a dozen persons of this gener-

ation. These memorials, now a century

old, bring back vividly the spirit of the

time in which General Stark acted his part,

and seem to pulsate with the life of that

heroic period, showing "the very age and

We publish elsewhere the report of the Long Island Savings Bank of Brooklyn, as rendered to the Banking Department at Albany by the officers of the institution, purporting to show its condition on January of the present year. We also publish the report of George W. Reid, the official examiner, who examined the bank on May 25, 1876. At the latter date Mr. Reid found the bank with a deficiency of assets amounting to \$4,842, while the bank officers report a surplus on January 1 of \$26,954. A comparison of the two reports presents some remarkable differences which need explana-

tion. The official examiner states the cost of the banking house at \$207,597, while the bank officers state it to be \$230,000, a difference of \$22,413. Again, Mr. Reid gives the cost of the real estate belonging to the bank at East New York at \$8,036, while the bank people claim that the cost was \$12.657, a further difference of \$4,621, thus showing a total discrepancy between the two statements as to the cost of the real estate of \$27,000. On referring to the cash payments by the bank in 1876 it will be observed that only \$5,000 is claimed to have been paid for

real estate during the year. There is also a remarkable difference in the statements of cash on hand and on deposit. The bank report alleges the amount to have been \$45,544 on January 1, 1876, and \$43,370 on January 1, 1877. Yet, in May, 1876, the official examiner found only \$13.534 cash in the vault and on deposit. In Mr. Reid's May report no loan due from the bank is mentioned except one of \$20,000 to the Mechanics' Bank. Yet in the bank's account of money paid out during last year are two items of loans repaid, amounting to \$183,000. The official examiner also showed a deficiency of income of nearly \$10,000. It will be necessary for the bank to explain these matters.

Protest of the Scottish Team.

The protest of the Scottish rifle team, which we published yesterday, raises a grave question that at this particular moment should receive careful attention from the American National Rifle Association. The Scotchmen claim too much when they seek to bar the right of a British team to shoot for the Centennial trophy. America laid down the rule last year that teams from any nation might enter for the match, and why not one representing Great Britain? As long as the trophy remains on this side of the ocean a team representing Great Britain and others from Scotland and Ireland will have an equal opportunity to measure in this great match their strength with our riflemen. What the Scotch and the Irish have to fear is, that should Sir Henry Halford's team take the great prize to England then teams from North Britain or from Ireland would be prevented by the British holders of the emblem of victory from competing for it. This fear appears to be very well founded, and it is the duty of America to make the coming United Kingdom team clearly understand that, in case they win the trophy this year, the Scotch and Irish, having already shot for it, must not be barred from the undoubted privilege which they have to compete for it next year, or at any future time.

Underground Telegraph. The Board of Fire Commissioners are to open proposals to-day for the supply of a number of telegraph poles which are needed to increase the efficiency of the department's telegraphic communications. But why do not the telegraph companies, and especially the Fire Department, adopt the plan of laying their wires underground throughout the city? There they would be out of danger in case of an extensive conflagration, which might destroy the existing poles and wires, and communication between all parts of the city would be secure. peared in our columns yesterday. General the committee is published in another In the principal European cities the telegraph wires are now nearly all laid under concert will be repeated

ground, and while the first expense of con-John Stark-A Remarkable History. struction may be greater the plan is economical in the end.

The Queen's Speech.

Parliament, as the exponent of the known opinions of the British people, was a restraint upon the Ministry in regard to the events in the East. Upon any measure involving interference by England the government majority would have melted away unless it could have been shown that the interference was indisputably demanded by the dignity or welfare of England, and was not a mere rescue for the savages whose latest atroci-ties in Roumelia exhibit how entirely those of last year in Bulgaria were the mere issue of their natural impulses. It was because of the recognized attitude of the country, despite the noise of the minority, which has been called the "rowdy war party," that those members of the Ministry who opposed interference were able to maintain themselves against their less discreet associates. But now that Parliament is out of the way, and as it is recognized that when the country is once embarked in a war it is a patriotic duty to support the government, it should be remembered that a change of policy is possible if any event shall occur that can be fairly regarded as furnishing a good case to a Ministry that has been in desperate straits between its adventurous anxiety and its wholesome apprehension.

In the official speech proroguing Parliament there will be found the usual matterof-course references to the events of the time. Naturally, the capital points are what is said of the war and what is said of the famine in India. No one could expect any important declarations in regard to England's relations toward Turkey and Russia; but as England has no relations with these two governments save in virtue of the fact that she is herself an Eastern Power, the references to India-the necessary admissions in regard to the condition of England's empire in the East-is an instructive commentary on her status as an Oriental Power. In that part of Her Majesty's Empire of India that is known just now by the significant name of "the famine area" half a million of Her Gra- government of Russia, and which elicited a reply incious Majesty's subjects have starved to death this year, and the lives of eighteen millions depend upon the activity of those who are endeavoring to supply the district with grain. Further than this it is reasonably to be apprehended that it will presently be impossible to contemplate the famine as limited—as the word area now implies it to be-since it is thought it must become general. One might believe that a government with an Eastern empire in this condition would have enough on its hands without the exhibition of any quixotic eagerness to regulate and control the affairs of its Oriental neighbors.

Police Stupidity. A distressing scene was witnessed in the Tombs Police Court yesterday. A woman, bearing upon her person the marks of a brutal assault committed upon her by her husband, was brought into the court room by a policeman to give evidence against the prisoner. She carried in her arms a dying child, eighteen months old, and it appeared that she had entreated the policeman to allow her to remain at home with her little one. That sagacious member of the best police force in the world, however, knew his duty. The man must be prosecuted, he insisted, and, as a consequence, the prosecutor must appear against him. So he dragged the poor woman to the court, with herdying clasped to her breast. Judge Smith saw the condition of the child at once. and caused it to be conveyed, with the mother, to the Chambers Street Hospital, severely reprimanding the police officer for his stupidity. A man who has so little sense is not fit to be retained on the force.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bishop Beckwith, of Georgia, is at Newport. Howard Paul has returned from Switzerland to

Mr. Benjamin H. Bristow, of Kentucky, is at the General Cullom, who married Mrs. General Halleck,

Mr. E. M. Bacon, editor of the Boston Globe, is at

Little Agawam. Mr. George Morgan, the organist, is playing the

Winans organ at Newport.

Bishop Haven, far from being sick, is enjoying h imself at Martha's Vineyard.

A few days of rest will quite restore the health of Governor Rice, of Massachusetts.

General Banks denies the serious charges made the legal case of Mrs. Thompson, of Washington. Woodworth's well remains in good condition, near

Greenbush, Mass., but the old oaken bucket was long The Ohio republican candidates are supported by

three of the four German newspapers published in A postal-card correspondent asks, "What fare you

roing to do vacation time?" Sit down on a woodpile nd work bead monograms on slippers.

At the enterced sale of thirty-one Polish estates arrears of taxes only orthodox Russians and evangelcal Germans were permitted to bid for them.

Indianapolis Journal:-"The fact that so m young men are growing up without any proper is struction in the elementary principles of government and of law suggests a defect in our system of educat which ought to be corrected. These matters ought to oo made a special branch of instruction in the public schools. Youth is the time for the inculcation of cor rect ideas, and certainly it is of paramount importan that all young Americans should be properly instructed

n the rights and duties of citizenship. The Presidential party, numbering ten persons in all, who are to attend the centennial celebration at connington, Vt., to-morrow, will arrive at the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, in Jersey City, at about seven clock this morning. On their arrival carriages will e in waiting to convey them to the Fifth Aver Hotel, where they are to take breakfast, after which they will leave by the nine o'clock train on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad for Troy, proceeding from there to Bennington.

Burlington Hack-Eye:-"The circus is coming again, and once more we will have the pleasure o witnessing the cheerful spectacle of seven church members taking one little two-year-old child to see he animals.' 'I didn't go into the circus department said a good deacon after the last moral circus was here, 'but I dropped in to look around the menagerie a lew moments with my little grandson, and I do think the man that tied his legs in a bow knot around his neck and then crawled through the hoop was alone worth the price of admission."

MUSICAL NOTE.

At Saratoga last evening, notwithstanding that it thunder and lightning accompaniment, the performance was an enormous success, especially for Mas Kellogg and Graf, the new tenor. Both were deservedly encored. Tagliapietra was also well received. The

## TELEGRAPHIC

From All Parts of the World.

PARLIAMENT PROROGUED.

The Queen's Speech to the Departing Members.

FRENCH POLITICAL STRIFE.

The Indian Famine Still Increasing-Widespread Suffering.

RIOT IN LONDONDERRY.

[BY CABLE TO THE HEBALD.]

LONDON, August 16, 1877. The Queen, in Council at Osborne on Monday, ordered the prorogation of Parliament from yesterday until October 30. Parliament was prorogued accordingly yesterday afternoon.

THE QUBEN'S SPERCH.

The following is the Queen's speech, which was read by commission:-

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN-I am happy to be able to release you from your attendance upon Parliament. My relations with all foreign Powers continue friendly. The exertions which, since the commencement of the disturbances in Eastern Europe I have not coused to make for the maintenance of general peace, unfortunately have not been successful.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

"On the outbreak of the war between Russia and the Ottoman Empire I declared my intention of preserving an attitude of neutrality as long as the interests of the country remained unaffected. The extent and nature of those interests were further defined in a communication which I caused to be addressed to the dicating friendly dispositions on the part of that State.

BRITISH INTERESTS AND THE WAR. "I shall not fail to use my best efforts, when a suitable opportunity occurs, for the restoration of peace on terms compatible with the nonor of the belligerents and with the general safety and welfare of other nations. If, in the course of the contest, the rights of my empire should be assailed or endangered I should

confidently rely on your help to vindicate and main-

THE INDIAN PANINE

"The apprehensions of serious famine in Southern India, which I communicated to you at the opening of the session, have, I grieve to say, been fully verified. The visitation which has fallen upon my subjects in Madres and Bombay and upon the people of Mysore has been of extreme severity, and its duration is likely to be prolonged. No exertion will be wanting on the part of my Indian government to mitigate this terrible calamity.

THE TRANSVAAL ANNEXATION. "The proclamation of my sovereignty in Transvaal has been received throughout the province with enthusiasm. It has also been accepted with marked satisfaction by the native chiefs and tribes, and the war which threatened in its progress to compromise the safety of my subjects in South Africa is happily brought to a close. I trust that the measure which has been passed to enable the European communities of South Africa to unite upon such terms as may be agreed on will be the means of preventing a recurrence of simi-

THANKS FOR THE SUPPLIES VOTED. "GENTLEMES OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS-I thank you for the liberal supplies you have voted for the

lar dangers, and will increase and consolidate the pros

city of this important part of my

"My LORDS AND GRATILWEN (Here follow references to the enactments of the session of purely internal interest]-In bidding you fareweil 1 pray that the blessing of Almighty God may rest on your recent labors and accompany you in the discharge of all your

duties." THE PRENCH MINISTRY AND THE STATE OF SIEGE.

The Paris Moniteur's declaration in contradiction of the Figuro's sensational stories is more categorical than appeared by the statement which was telegraphed to the United States yesterday moraing. The Monitour says that the question of a state of siege has never been discussed or raised in the Cabinet; that there has never existed either on this or any other question any division within the Cabin t; that the most perfect understanding has always existed between the Dake de Broglie and M. Fourtou; that neither the German nor any other government has made any representations on the presence of the Duke de Broglie at the head of the Cabinet, and that the President of the Republic is firmly resolved to sustain the Ministry of the 16th of May until the elections.

DE BROGLIE AND POURTOU.

It is believed that the Journal Officiel will repeat these contradictions to-night, and that the Duke de Broglie's acting for M. Fourtou during his absence is an arrangement evidently designed as an additional proof of harmony between them. There is, nevertheless, a widespread belief that M. Fourtou advocates the proclamation of a state of siege, and the papers which sound his praises unquestionably advocate it.

MUSIC AT THE PARTS EXPERITION A commission presided over by Messrs. de Chenne vieres and Ambroise Thomas has been appointed to arrange for a musical section at next year's exhibition, Fifty thousand dollars is placed at their disposal.

THE PARIS BOURSE. The unusual quietness and emptiness of the Paris Bourse yesterday was due to many persons leaving

THE PARINE IN INDIA. there has been a slight and insufficient rain in portions of Madras and Mysore. It is now clear that the famine for at least six months longer. The rice imports into Madras are brisk. All the grain that Bongal can spare

is being shipped. Inland transport to the distressed districts is a great difficulty. In order to afford in-creased facilities for carrying food the Madras governsenger trains daily on the railways." The Bombay report for the week ending August 2 is hopeful, notwithstanding the want of rain. Anxiety is however felt for Guzerat and Scindo, which have

weather is exceptionally hot, and there is a general scarcity of rain throughout India, except in Bengal, Assam and Burmah. Much anxiety is also felt regarding Rajpootana, where prices are rising greatly. In the northwest rain is still wanted, and it may be said regarding the greater part of India that the situation is critical, and great danger of almost universal fam-in exists. The Vicercy has determined to visit the